

PEA

2. Without disturbance.
The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably*. *Shakefp.*
PEACEFUL. *adj.* [*peace* and *full*.] 1. Quiet; not in war.
That rous'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And *peaceful* Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*
2. Pacifick; mild.
As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost;
And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her soon.
The *peaceful* power that governs love repairs,
To feast upon soft vows and silent prayers. *Dryden.*
3. Undisturbed; still; secure.
Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects cries,
Nor saw displeas'd the *peaceful* cottage rise. *Pope.*
PEACEFULLY. *adv.* [*from peaceful*.] 1. Quietly; without disturbance.
Our lov'd earth, where *peacefully* we slept,
And far from heav'n quiet possession kept. *Dryden.*
2. Mildly; gently.
PEACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from peaceful*.] Quiet; freedom from disturbance.
PEACEMAKER, *n. f.* [*peace* and *maker*.] One who reconciles differences.
Peace, good queen;
And whet not on these too too furious peers,
For blessed are the *peacemakers*. *Shakefp.*
Think us,
Those we profess, *peacemakers*, friends and servants. *Shak.*
PEACEPARTED. *adj.* [*peace* and *parted*.] Dismissed from the world in peace.
We should prophane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her
As to *peaceparted* souls. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
PEACH. *n. f.* [*pejche*, Fr. *malum persicum*, Lat.] A *peach* hath long narrow leaves; the flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; the pointal, which rises from the center of the flower cup, becomes a roundish fleshy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow inclosing a rough rugged stone. *Miller.*
September is drawn with a cheerful countenance: in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe *peaches*, pears and pomegranates. *Peacham.*
The funny wall,
Presents the downy *peach*. *Thomson's Autumn.*
TO PEACH. *v. n.* [*Corrupted from impeach*.] To accuse of some crime.
If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* first, and see whose oath will be believed; I'll trounce you. *Dryden.*
PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [*peach* and *colour*.] Of a colour like a peach.
One Mr. Caper comes, at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of *peach-coloured* fatten, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*
PEACHICK. *n. f.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chicken of a peacock.
Does the sniveling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me. *Southern.*
PEACOCK. *n. f.* [*papa*, Saxon; *pavo*, Lat.] Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the more striking lustre of its spangled train. A fowl eminent for the beauty of its feathers, and particularly of his tail.
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while;
And, like a *peacock*, sweep along his tail. *Shakefp.*
The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turkey-cock and *peacock*. *Peacham.*
The *peacock*, not at thy command, assumes
His glorious train; nor estrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*
The *peacock's* plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the fable's tail. *Gay.*
PEAHEN. *n. f.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pavo*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.
PEAK. *n. f.* [*peace*, Saxon; *figue*, *pie*, French.] 1. The top of a hill or eminence.
Thy sister seek,
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak*. *Prior.*
2. Any thing acuminated.
3. The rising forepart of a head-dress.
TO PEAK. *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spanish, *little*, perhaps *lean*; but I believe this word has some other derivation: we say a withered man has a sharp face; Fallstaff dying, is said to have *awoke as sharp as a pen*: from this observation, a sickly man is said to *peak* or grow acuminated.
1. To look sickly.
Weary evenings, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, *peak* and pine. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
2. To make a mean figure; to inebriate.
I, a dull and muddy mettle dross, *peak*,
Like John a dream, unpregnant of my cause, *Shakefp.*
The *peaking* cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual

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- larum of jealousy, comes me in the instant of our encounter. *Shakefp.*
PEAL. *n. f.* [*Perhaps from pello, pellere tympana*.] 1. A succession of loud sounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.
They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*
The breach of faith cannot be so highly expressed, as in that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon's Essays.*
Woods of oranges will smell into the sea peiships twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordinance will do as much, which moveth in a small compass? *Bacon.*
A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;
Then all thy fains assembled, thou shalt judge
Bad men and angels. *Mit. Par. Reg.*
I myself,
Vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weaknes;
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman. *Milton.*
From the Moors camp the noise grows louder still;
Peals of shouts that rend the heav'n's, *Dryden.*
Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make
Earth, sea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Addis.*
2. It is once used by *Shakefp* for a low dull noise, but improperly.
Ere to black Hecat's summons
The shard-born beetle with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
TO PEAL. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To play solemnly and loud.
Let the *pealing* organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In service high and anthems clear,
As may with sweetness through mine ear,
Dissolve me into extasies,
And bring all heav'n before my eyes. *Milton.*
The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir;
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd. *Tutill.*
TO PEAL. *v. a.*
1. To assail with noise.
Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona forms,
With all her batt'ring engines bent to rase
Some capital city. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. To stir with some agitation: as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to stir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Angl.*
PEAR. *n. f.* [*poire*, French; *pyram*, Latin.] The flower consists of several leaves, placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a rose, whose flower cup becomes a fleshy fruit, which is more produced toward the foot-stalk than the apple, but is hollowed like a navel at the extreme part; the cells, in which the seeds are lodged, are separated by soft membranes, and the seeds are oblong. The species are eighty-four: 1. Little mulk *pear*, commonly called the supreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little bastard mulk *pear*. 3. The halting *pear*, commonly called the green chillel. 4. The red mulca-elle, it is also called the fairest. 5. The little mulca. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windsor *pear*. 8. The orange mulk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long flaked blanket *pear*. 12. The skinkels *pear*. 13. The mulk robin *pear*. 14. The mulk drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Calloslette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*. 19. The August mulca. 20. The rose *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear*. 22. The summer bon chretien, or good christian. 23. Salvati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The rusicet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiss burgamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the Autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monsieur John. 36. The flowered mulca. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rouffeline *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green figat *pear*. 41. The marquis's *pear*. 42. The burnt cut; it is also called the virgin of Xantouee. 43. Le Beldery; it is so called from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Benes and Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The cranine, or burgamot cranine; it is also called the flat butter *pear*. 45. The lunae, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48. The large flaked *pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The colmar *pear*; it is also called the manna *pear* and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgouleuse. 55. Poire d'Ambrrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet tulian flower, which is called Ambrrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chretien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding

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- wilding of Caslovy, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is also called the mulk orange *pear* in some places. 64. The winter rosicet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was discovered in the province of Poitou, where it was much esteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is also called the Easter burgamot. 67. The winter bonchretien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La pastourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine present; it is also called St. Sampson. 77. Le rosicet de reims. 78. The summer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; so called from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La manfuette. 82. The German mulca. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Miller.*
They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as crest-fall as a dried *pear*. *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*
August shall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aspect, upon his arm a basket of *pears*, plums and apples. *Peac.*
The juicy *pear*. *Thomson.*
Lies in a soft profusion scatter'd round.
PEARL. *n. f.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spanish; supposed by *Salmasius* to come from *spherula*, Latin.]
Pearls, though esteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them: the fish in which *pearls* are most frequently found is the East Indian herbes or *pearl* oyster: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyster, the mulca, and various other kinds; but the Indian *pearls* are superior to all: some *pearls* have been known of the size of a pigeon's egg; as they increase in size, they are less frequent and more valued: the true shape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but some of a considerable size are of the shape of a pear, and serve for ear-rings: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural polish with them, to which art can never attain: it is reported, that *pearls* naturally of a yellowish cast, never alter, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the lustre of the *pearl* never fades, which is therefore justly preferred by the Orientals to such as are purely white: from the name union given to the *pearl*, some have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each shell; this is indeed usually the case in oysters and mules; but in the oriental *pearl* shell fix or eight are frequent, and sometimes twenty or more. *Hill.*
A *pearl*-julep was made of a distilled milk. *Wifeman.*
Flow'rs purified, blue and white,
Like spahire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakefp.*
Catiaads *pearl*-coloured, and those of the colour of burnished iron, are esteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*
PEARL. *n. f.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white speck or film growing on the eye. *Ainsworth.*
PEARLED. *adj.* [*from pearl*.] Adorned or set with pearls.
The water nymphs
Held up their *pearled* wrists, and took her in,
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*
PEARLEVED. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a speck in the eye.
PEARLGRASS. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
PEARLPLANT. *n. f.* Plants.
PEARLWORT. *n. f.* Plants.
PEARLY. *adj.* [*from pearl*.] 1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.
Some in their *pearly* shells at ease, attend
Moist nutriment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Another was invested with a *pearly* shell, having the natures finely displayed upon its surface. *Woodward.*
2. Resembling pearls.
Which when he heard, full *pearly* floods
In her eyes might view. *Dryden.*
'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew,
For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden.*
PEARMAN. *n. f.* An apple.
Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*
PEARTREE. *n. f.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears pears.
The *peartree* critics will have to borrow his name of *wee*, fire. *Bacon.*
PEASANT. *n. f.* [*paisant*, Fr.] A hind; one whose business is rural labour.
He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he faith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl. *Szenjer.*
Our superfluous lacqueys and our *peasants*,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our squares of battle. *Shakefp.*
I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash. *Shakefp.*
'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred up

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- in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendours of a court. *South's Sermons.*
The citizens would bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand *peasants*. *Addison.*
PEASANTRY. *n. f.* Peasants; rusticks; country people.
How many then should cover, that stand bare?
How much low *peasantry* would then be gleaned
From the true seed of honour? how much honour
Picked from the chaff? *Shakefp. Merchant of Venice.*
The *peasantry* in France under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, understood it much better than those of a higher condition among us. *Locke.*
PEASCOD. *n. f.* [*pea*, cod and *shell*.] The husk that contains peas.
PEASHELL. *n. f.* tains peas. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small *peascod*. *Walton.*
As *peasfods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see
One that was closely fill'd with three times three.
I o'er the door the spell in secret laid. *Gay.*
PEASE. *n. f.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a single body, makes *peas*; but when spoken of collectively, as food or a species, it is called *pease*, anciently *peasoun*; *pira*, Saxon; *pois*, French; *pise*, Italian; *pisum*, Latin.] Food of pease.
Sowe *peasoun* and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soon. *Tusser.*
Pease, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arb.*
PEAT. *n. f.* A species of turf used for fire.
Turf and *peat*, and cowlicards are cheap fuels and last long. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles East of St. Michael's mount. *Woodw.*
PEAT. *n. f.* [*from petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.
A pretty *peat*! it is best put finger in the eye,
An flie knew why. *Shakefp. Taming of the Shrew.*
A citizen and his wife
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook; the wench a pretty *peat*. *Donne.*
PEBBLE. *n. f.* [*pæboly*, Saxon.] A stone distinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous mass, though sometimes of many colours. Popularly a small stone.
Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet seek to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the *pebble*-stones it ran over. *Sidney, b. i.*
The bishop and the duke of Gloster's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebblestones*. *Shakefp.*
Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd such a shower of *pebbles* loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakefp.*
You may see *pebbles* gathered together, and a crust of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon.*
Collecting toys,
As children gathering *pebbles* on the shore. *Milton.*
Providence permitted not the strength of the earth to spend itself in base gravel and *pebbles* instead of quarries of stones. *More's Antidote against Atheism.*
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your stay. *Dryden.*
Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordinary *pebble*, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodw.*
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *n. f.*
The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. *Woodward.*
PEBBLED. *adj.* [*from pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.
This bank fair spreading in a *pebbled* shore. *Thomson.*
PEBBLY. *adj.* [*from pebble*.] Full of pebbles.
Strow'd bibulous above I see the sands,
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomson.*
PECCABILITY. *n. f.* [*from peccable*.] State of being subject to sin.
Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*
PECCABLE. *adj.* [*from pecca*, Lat.] Incident to sin.
PECCADILLO. [*Spanish*; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault; a slight crime; a venial offence.
He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the *peccadillos* of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly passions. *Dryden.*
'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge. *Atterbury.*
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